



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

lent; no deaths. Following is a list of vessels inspected and passed during the week :

Date.	Vessel.	Master.	No. of Crew.	Destination.	Number of passengers.	Number of pieces baggage disinfected.
May 1	Am. ss. Stillwater.....	Galt.....	31	New Orleans, via Belize.	7	14
May 2	Am. ss. Habil	Gudmansen...	15	New Orleans, direct.	0	0
May 4	Am. ss. Adria	Rasmussen.....	15	Mobile direct.....	0	0
May 5	Am. ss. Alliance	Nielson.....	15	Mobile, via Ceiba ...	0	0

NOTE—Cargo, tropical fruit.

These vessels complied with all regulations. Proper certificates inclosed.

Respectfully,

SAMUEL HARRIS BACKUS,
Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

JAPAN.

Report from Yokohama—The case of plague on the Taichu Maru—Plague in Formosa—Destruction of rats.

YOKOHAMA, JAPAN, April 24, 1901.

SIR : I have the honor to report on the sanitary condition of Japan as follows :

On April 13 I notified you, by letter, of the occurrence of a single fatal case of plague in Wakayama Ken, one of the districts attacked last season. So far no second case has been met with in this locality.

A case of plague, imported from Formosa, died in the city of Nagasaki, on the 17 instant, under the following circumstances: The steamship *Taichu Maru*, from Tainan, Formosa, reached Nagasaki April 16 after passing quarantine; the passengers, numbering 132, at once scattered. The next day, just as the ship was about to leave the port, one of the passengers, who had remained in Nagasaki, was found to be suffering from plague and died in half an hour after discovery. The ship was detained, disinfected, and placed under quarantine, such passengers arrived by her as could be found in the city were disinfected and isolated, and, so far as possible, those who had proceeded to other districts were traced and the local authorities notified to take similar precautions. So far no further development of the disease has occurred.

The governor-general of Formosa reports plague as epidemic in and about Tainan.

The destruction of rats is going on in all the larger cities of the Empire. In Osaka the local sanitary association has supplemented the efforts of the Government, which pays 5 sen (2½ cents) for each rat destroyed, by issuing to those receiving this reward a sort of lottery ticket, which will, perhaps, after a time, entitle the holder to a considerable prize. The results of this measure are marked, as it is reported that, since April 1, 50,000 rats have been killed in Osaka alone.

In Tokyo the authorities are issuing to the lower and poorer class of citizens nearly 50,000 improved rat traps, at a cost of 9.392 yens. Includ-

ing this sum, and that for other implements and drugs for the crusade against the dangerous rodents in Tokyo this season, the amount to be devoted to this purpose figures in the estimate at 20,000 yens.

Respectfully,

STUART ELDRIDGE,

Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

NICARAGUA.

Report from Bluefields—Fruit port.

BLUEFIELDS, NICARAGUA, *May 9, 1901.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit report of transactions for the week ended May 8, 1901.

Two vessels were inspected, received bills of health, with U. S. Marine-Hospital certificates attached, and cleared for the United States. May 4, Norwegian steamship *Alabama*, Gyemore, master; Thigpen, medical officer assigned to ship by the Louisiana State board of health; crew, 18; passengers, 6; cargo, fruit; for New Orleans direct. May 8, Norwegian steamship *Hiram*, Pedersen, master; Adams, medical officer assigned to ship by the Louisiana State board of health; crew, 15; passengers, 3; cargo, fruit; for New Orleans direct.

Two deaths occurred during the past week, both Nicaraguans; 1 male, age 30, from pulmonary tuberculosis, and 1 other male, age 21, from dysentery.

The port and surrounding territory continue to remain free from contagious or infectious diseases.

Respectfully,

WM. H. CARSON,

Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

PORTO RICO.

Report from San Juan and subports.

SAN JUAN, P. R., *May 4, 1901.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith the following report of transactions of the Service at this and the several subports of the island during the month of April, 1901:

San Juan.—Number of vessels inspected, 24; number of bills of health issued, 32; number of persons vaccinated, 4. On the 17th instant the French steamship *Ville de Marseille* arrived from Port au Prince, Cape Haitien, and Puerto Plata. No cargo or passengers were taken on at Cape Haitien, but 1 package of mail from that port was subjected to formaldehyd disinfection here. The vessel was given free pratique.

The provisional flag steamship *Julia*, from Cuban and Santo Dominican ports, entered on the 19th instant. She had been disinfected as usual at Santiago, and as her passengers for Porto Rico presented satisfactory evidence of immunity, the vessel was given pratique.

On the 19th the Spanish steamship *Isla de Panay*, from Havana, Port Limon, Colon, Colombia, Sabanilla Bay, Puerto Caballo, La Guayra, and Ponce, also entered. Her passengers for Porto Rico were all immunes and were allowed to land. The vessel was held in quarantine while here and transacted her business under guard.